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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/726,613

12/04/2003

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EXAMINER

FRITZ, BRADFORD F

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2141

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DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/726,613	Applicant(s) LEE ET AL.	
	Examiner BRADFORD F. FRITZ	Art Unit 2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 June 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, filed 6/03/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-25 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Zhao et al. (2003/0191802), Oki et al. (5,859,969), and Reisman (6,557,054).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhao et al. (2003/0191802), hereinafter referred to as Zhao, in view of Oki et al. (5,859,969), hereinafter referred to as Oki, further in view of Reisman (6,557,054).

4. Regarding claim 1, Zhao disclosed a service-providing server for registering applications for client devices on the intranet (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4), said applications provided from a plurality of service developers through a wired/wireless communication network (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), and providing an application according to information on the client devices installed in the intranet (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

However, neither Zhao nor Oki explicitly teach wherein said list of registered applications is automatically requested at a predetermined interval, by a service agent. Reisman teaches wherein said list of registered applications (*catalog of updates/software components*) is automatically requested at a predetermined interval (*automatically scheduled*), by a service agent (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16 and column 5, lines 15-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the features as taught by Reisman in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to enable simple, economical and prompt mass distribution of electronic information products (column 5, lines 9-13).

5. Regarding claims 2 and 9, Zhao disclosed a service registration module for registering location information on each application provided from the service developers together with meta information (paragraph 0012); and a service search

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module for searching the list of applications registered in the service registration module and providing search results when an application service module requests to search the applications registered in the service registration module (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4).

6. Regarding claims 3 and 10, Oki disclosed wherein the location information represents a path for downloading the applications provided from the respective service developers (column 8, lines 30-50).

7. Regarding claims 4 and 11, Zhao disclosed is application information including a component for operation (paragraphs 0012 and 0055), a type of device used for the operation (paragraphs 0012 and 0055, Fig. 7), a service location and an ID of a service developer (paragraphs 0012 and 0055), said component for operation provided for distinguishing service functions of the applications (paragraphs 0012 and 0055, Fig. 7).

8. Regarding claim 5, Zhao disclosed an application service module for accessing a service-providing server in which applications for client devices on the intranet are registered (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), said applications provided from a plurality of service developers through a wired/wireless communication network (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), searching a list of applications (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4), and providing applications, corresponding to information on the devices installed in the intranet of a user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches

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teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

However, neither Zhao nor Oki explicitly teach wherein said list of registered applications is automatically requested at a predetermined interval, by a service agent. Reisman teaches wherein said list of registered applications (*catalog of updates/software components*) is automatically requested at a predetermined interval (*automatically scheduled*), by a service agent (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16 and column 5, lines 15-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the features as taught by Reisman in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to enable simple, economical and prompt mass distribution of electronic information products (column 5, lines 9-13).

9. Regarding claims 6 and 12, Zhao disclosed wherein the application service module is a gateway for connecting a computing environment of the intranet with the service-providing server (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 7).

10. Regarding claim 8, Zhao disclosed a service-providing server for registering applications for client devices on the intranet (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066,

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Fig. 5), said applications provided from a plurality of service developers through a wired/wireless communication network (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), and providing a selected application (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4); and an application service module for searching a list of applications registered in the service-providing server and providing an application (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4), corresponding to information on the devices installed in the intranet of a user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

However, neither Zhao nor Oki explicitly teach wherein said list of registered applications is automatically requested at a predetermined interval, by a service agent. Reisman teaches wherein said list of registered applications (*catalog of updates/software components*) is automatically requested at a predetermined interval (*automatically scheduled*), by a service agent (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16 and column 5, lines 15-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

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the time of the invention to include the features as taught by Reisman in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to enable simple, economical and prompt mass distribution of electronic information products (column 5, lines 9-13).

11. Regarding claim 14, Zhao disclosed an application registration step for registering applications for home network devices in a service-providing server (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4), said applications provided from service developers (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066); and an application providing step for providing an application according to information on the devices installed in the intranet of a user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

However, neither Zhao nor Oki explicitly teach wherein said list of registered applications is automatically requested at a predetermined interval, by a service agent. Reisman teaches wherein said list of registered applications (*catalog of*

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updates/software components) is automatically requested at a predetermined interval (*automatically scheduled*), by a service agent (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16 and column 5, lines 15-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the features as taught by Reisman in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to enable simple, economical and prompt mass distribution of electronic information products (column 5, lines 9-13).

12. Regarding claims 15, 19, and 23, Oki disclosed wherein the application registration step further comprises storing meta information and a download path for the applications (column 8, lines 30-50), provided from the service developers, in a database (column 8, lines 30-50).

13. Regarding claims 16, 20, and 24, Zhao disclosed comparing the list of searched applications with information on the client devices collected through an intranet gateway of the user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4); selecting only applications appropriate for the intranet of the user from the list of searched applications based on the comparison results (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4); and providing a list of the selected applications to the user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines

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30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

14. Regarding claims 17, 21, and 25, Oki disclosed downloading applications to and executing the downloaded applications in the intranet gateway of the user (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49), allowing the user to utilize a relevant service (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49).

15. Regarding claim 18, Zhao disclosed an application search step for accessing a service-providing server in which applications for client devices on the intranet are registered (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), said applications provided from service developers, and searching a list of the registered applications (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4); and an application providing step for providing the list of searched applications selected in accordance with an intranet environment of a user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering

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applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

However, neither Zhao nor Oki explicitly teach wherein said list of registered applications is automatically requested at a predetermined interval, by a service agent. Reisman teaches wherein said list of registered applications (*catalog of updates/software components*) is automatically requested at a predetermined interval (*automatically scheduled*), by a service agent (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16 and column 5, lines 15-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the features as taught by Reisman in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to enable simple, economical and prompt mass distribution of electronic information products (column 5, lines 9-13).

16. Regarding claim 22, Zhao disclosed an application registration step for registering applications for client devices on the intranet in a service-providing server (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 5), said applications provided from service developers: an application search step for accessing the service-providing server and searching a list of the registered applications: an application list providing step for selecting the list of searched applications in accordance with an intranet environment of a user and providing the list of selected applications to the user (paragraphs 0049-0050 and 0064-0066, Fig. 4).

However, Zhao does not explicitly teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list. Oki teaches teach an application selected from a list of registered applications where the user makes the selection from the list (abstract, column 7, lines 40-50 and column 10, lines 30-49). It would have been obvious to include the features as taught by Oki in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor of registering applications over a network and in order to allow the user to more efficiently select the target software on the screen of the display and select its installing method (column 4, lines 5-10).

However, neither Zhao nor Oki explicitly teach wherein said list of registered applications is automatically requested at a predetermined interval, by a service agent. Reisman teaches wherein said list of registered applications (*catalog of updates/software components*) is automatically requested at a predetermined interval (*automatically scheduled*), by a service agent (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16 and column 5, lines 15-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the features as taught by Reisman in the system of Zhao because both are from the same field of endeavor and in order to enable simple, economical and prompt mass distribution of electronic information products (column 5, lines 9-13).

17. Regarding claim 26, Reisman disclosed wherein the service agent determines a list of collected applications which are appropriate for the client devices installed in the

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intranet (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16), and the selected application is selected from the list of collected applications (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16).

18. Regarding claim 27, Reisman disclosed wherein the service agent is connected to each of the client devices installed on the intranet (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16).

19. Regarding claim 28, Reisman disclosed wherein the selected application is an upgrade for at least one of the client devices installed on the intranet (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16).

20. Regarding claim 29, Reisman disclosed wherein the selected application allows at least one of the client devices installed on the intranet to provide a new service that was previously not provided (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16).

21. Regarding claim 30, Reisman disclosed wherein the service-providing server provides the list of registered applications to the service agent (column 8, line 50 – column 9, line 16).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRADFORD F. FRITZ whose telephone number is (571)272-3860. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/B. F. F./
Examiner, Art Unit 2141

/Andrew Caldwell/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2141